

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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Daily Democrat.

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For Judge of Court of Appeals,
R. K. WILLIAMS,
OF GRAVES COUNTY.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Christianburg, Gallatin, Calloway, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Davies, Edmonson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, Muhlenberg, McLean, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, and Webster.

Our Agent at Cumberland Gap.

Lieutenant A. J. Harrington, Company A, Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteers, is agent for the Louisville Democrat.

We are no advocates at all for that rose-water policy that would use no violence against the guilty in this rebellion. On the contrary, we do not think there is any punishment they do not deserve. Injustice, however, is not policy in any case. There is nothing but evil in it. Hence we are utterly opposed to all confiscation bills, as they punish more of the innocent than of the guilty. For this reason corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the lifetime of the convicted, are forbidden in our Constitution. If the Constitution imposed no restriction on the power to punish treason, still the reasons against confiscation remain. The late bill applies only to future acts, but it applies to all who are in arms sixty days after a proclamation by the President. Now, if men South were free, there might be some reason in that; but they are under a *de facto* Government, a military despotism; and what right has a Government to punish a man for treason if it does not protect him in his loyalty? Men South are driven into the army, and have no choice in the matter; they can't obey proclamations if they would. The application of such a law, therefore, is exceedingly unjust. It is well known that no State went out of the Union by the vote of her people. An armed organization silenced the loyal sentiment in Tennessee. We may rail at a majority that allowed a minority to play the despots over the State; but men armed and organized can hold in terror any community unarmed and unorganized. Indeed, a measure so palpably unjust will always defeat itself. It will never be executed. We have said a Government can't punish disloyalty unless it can protect the loyal. We often hear that no loyal sentiment appears in many sections of the South which our armies pass through. We are not surprised at it. The citizen knows that any demonstrations on his part friendly to the Government will be watched and punished if the army leaves, and consents only his self-preservation by silence. After the sixty days allowed by the law expire, then what is the citizen to do? He can have no motive to come back to the Union; but the strongest that can operate upon the human heart to resist the last extremity. We asked a Union man from Alabama if the people of that State would come back to the Union. His reply was, that we gave them no chance to come back; we offered them only the halter and confessions. Such laws, then, only operate as scare-crows to scare men into the Confederate armies, whilst they don't reach the guilty at all; and hence they will not be sustained by the moral sense of mankind. The great mass have been driven into rebellion by intimidation. The leaders care not for confiscation bills. They dare the penalty of death, and deride confiscation, which only serves to fasten into their service all who are in the power of their *de facto* Government.

The Detroit Free Press, the able Democratic organ of Michigan, has a timely article suggesting the proper kind of an armistice. It proposes that political parties shall for a time suspend their hostilities, which only serve to irritate men and interfere with the great patriotic duty now devolving upon the country of enlistment. Every loyal citizen must feel now that this is the all-important duty. Honors, offices and emoluments must yield to the higher and more important duty of furnishing the means of sustaining the Government. All public meetings, all expenditures, all energy and eloquence, should be directed to this. Who would think of securing rooms when the house is in flames? Let every man put his hand to the brakes and work now to save the dwelling. Let all things bend to secure the safety of our home, and we can select our apartments afterwards. The whole work should be systematized. Divide the State into sections according to population. Let each precinct undertake to furnish so many men. Let our speakers be out openly urging the duty of enlisting, and cheering, and encouraging the people. It is but one more effort, and an effort of which the State is very capable, and the war is ended. Until then all patriots will be willing to drop minor questions, and to engage heart and soul in the cause. When our ranks are full, when our enemy is beaten from his strongholds, it will be time enough to renew our former discussions.

In the free States this is particularly necessary. While we would not be willing to see the conservatives waive one jot or tittle, we hope, by precept and example, they will urge even upon the radicals to be silent for their country's sake. If they do not, we are confident that public indignation at their conduct will visit a punishment upon them amply severe. It is a time of trial; a time for every man to be a soldier and a watchman.

Let earnestness and resolution mark every step, and a unity of purpose inspire all to the quelling of rebellion and the restoration of peace. It is no longer a question with us. The struggle has gone too far for us to hope for any terms honorable to the nation, except what are gained by the force of arms; and that man is mad who talks of negotiation at present, however desirable it might be. The struggle must be continued, and the more speedily the overwhelming force which we can raise is put into

the field, the sooner the contest will be ended. This is the fact before the country, stronger than all logic. It is no use lamenting or bewailing a truth, but to look it in the face. We have to conquer a peace, not beg it. It is to be done by armed men, and armed men are not gained by the discussion of party questions, but giving everything to the country.

It is understood that men who are not loyal to the State of Kentucky and the Federal Government shall not be candidates for offices in this State; but a correspondent mentions a case in one locality where the candidates have both been Union men heretofore. The difference is this: One is using fabulous amounts of money, and the contributors to the fund are chiefly Secech, the amounts being sufficient to show that it is a matter of more than mere feeling. In such a case what ought to be done? Let our correspondent present the proof of these facts to General Boyle, and we guess he will see what to do. All parties to this affair ought to be judged. Our opinion is, that the man who would dare attempt to buy his way to office, by pandering to the venality of voters, ought to be sent to the penitentiary, and stay there the rest of his life, even if they were no other offense covered up in the transaction.

Read the call of Col. Richard T. Jacob, upon the young men of the State. He is authorized to raise men for twelve months service. Read the inducements aside from patriotism, to join the regiment of Col. Jacob. His ranks will soon be filled. Let the gallant spirits who will give their aid to the country in this hour of danger fall into the ranks at once.

The Federal officer who, when in pursuit of Morgan, would go to bed with orders not to be waked, must want to couch his lance and bolster up his safety.

Morgan sought to mask his design when in Kentucky, says an exchange. Perhaps so, but Kentucky is opposed to such masquerades.

The guerrillas in the lower part of the State will soon be caught in a net. The Netter has already gone down there.

Effects should not always be judged by their causes. It took only little men, intellectually, to make this very large war.

The way some men say their voice is "still for war" seems to be very still indeed.

Col. Morgan is a hard nut, but it was found very easy to shell the kernel out.

Oughtn't raw recruits to stand fire if they ever expect to be well done?

Morgan ran, not because he met a lion, but Met-cafe.

DEPLORABLE OCCURRENCE AT GALLIPOLIS.

On the 15th, late at night, John Cochran, from Jefferson county, on the Ohio, from a raft, his object being to obtain a newspaper. Not finding any at the wharfboat, he passed up town to the news depot, and on his return was ordered to halt by the guard on duty at the Square. It seemed Mr. Cochran was not aware of soldiers being located there nor that he was the person addressed. Passing on without heeding the order, the guard fired, and the ball took effect just above the knee, severing the main artery. Every exertion was made by Captain Moulton and those present to save his life. Arrangements were made for his removal to the hospital, but before reaching it he died from loss of blood.

A FIREMAN CONFESSION HABITUAL INDECENCY.—Chas. C. Munsell, foreman of Etna Hose Company, No. 1, of Hartford, has been arrested for setting fire to the barn of the late Captain Barlow, last Tuesday night. The police have suspected and traced him for several years, but could not obtain conclusive evidence until now. Munsell confesses to several deeds of arson, and seems to have a mania for incendiarism in order to gratify his love of excitement and effort at fires. He was always on hand and a hard worker at such scenes.

DEPARTURE OF ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO BOONE COUNTY.—Provost Marshal James L. Foley Monday morning left Covington with a company of cavalry for Boone county, to prosecute the labors so successfully begun by the last expedition. The object is to disperse the rebel camp and arrest a number of noisy secessionists. They will probably return in a couple of days.

SAM HOUSTON AGAIN DEAD.—The Boston Post says that a gentleman just arrived in that city from Texas reports that General Houston is positively dead, and that before he died he requested that the old flag be brought, that he might die as he lived, under the Stars and Stripes.

BURNING OF SOUTHERN BELLS.—One of the fine-toned Southern bells, which were seized by Gen. Burnside, has been purchased and erected upon the camp ground at Martin's Vineyard, and will be used during the camp meeting there, which commences the 6th of August.

OPERATIONS ON THE RAPIDAN.

Monday night two men attacked one of the Provost Guards, at the corner of Jackson and Market streets. After firing two or three shots and abusing him, they followed him down the street for the purpose of assaulting him, when Officers Hazel and Cross arrested them and put them in jail.

STONEWALL JACKSON NOT PROMOTED.

General Stonewall Jackson has not been made a full General, as heretofore stated, the list of full Generals being already complete under the law of Congress.

MONDAY NIGHT TWO MEN ATTACKED ONE OF THE PROVOST GUARDS.

We have advices from Madison and Orange counties to Friday night, the 19th inst. On Wednesday evening, the 18th, it was rumored at Madison Courthouse that the Yankees were advancing on that place in force. This intelligence produced the panic usual in such cases, and many of the citizens took horse and fled before the enemy. About dusk some hundred and fifty Yankees cavalry rode into the village from the northward, but without dismounting ordered breakfast to be prepared for them on their return next morning, and continued their route in the direction of Orange Court House.

Three miles out on the road they came upon three citizens: James Robinson, Sheriff of Madison; John Willis, and Mr. St. Clair, from Alexandria, who had taken refuge from a shower in Mr. Willis' tobacco house, near the road. On seeing the Yankees approaching, the three gentlemen mounted their horses and made off across the field. The cavalry immediately gave chase. Messrs. Robinson and St. Clair were soon hemmed in and caught in a corner formed by two fences; but Mr. Willis, being at home and knowing the byways to the nearest gate, escaped and escaped. The Yankees fired their rifles at him, but with out effect, owing, perhaps, to the rain, which was at the time falling in torrents. They imagined that there was only a small handful, which they could easily dispose of. They fought, therefore, with great fury for a little while; but finding we have a suf-

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1862.

Latest by Mail from the South.

THE BEAVER DAM AFFAIR.
(From the Richmond Enquirer, July 22.)

We mentioned in our last that a party of Yankee cavalry had, on Sunday, made a descent upon the Central Railroad at Beaver Dam station, and that, owing to timely warning of the presence of the enemy, the Central westward-bound train had reached within a mile of the station, after reaching off and returned to this city.

We have since learned some of the particulars of the raid. The Yankees, between one and two hundred in number, coming from the direction of Fredericksburg, arrived at Beaver Dam about eight o'clock Saturday evening. Some of the rebels, who were operating at that station, was surprised and captured. They then cut the telegraph wire and tore up just enough of the track between that station and Richmond to obstruct the passage of the expected train. Having secured themselves against a surprise, they proceeded to fire a large quantity of wood, belonging to the railroad company, and the depot, which contained a considerable amount of corn and government stores.

While the work of destruction was going on at the depot a party was sent to arrest Col. Fontaine, President of the Central Railroad, who had no doubt learned, of the approach of the rebels, and was apprised of their approach, made his escape. The negro cabin and a number of houses near the depot were left untouched.

On hearing the whistle of the approaching train from Richmond the Yankees mounted in hot haste and fled precipitately towards Fredericksburg. Mr. Smith, the telegraphist, taking advantage of the diversion created by the coming of the train, made his escape.

In future no passenger train will be run on this road until the military authorities shall declare their intention of protecting it.

ARMIES EAST OF THE BLUE RIDGE.
(From the Richmond Enquirer, July 22.)

The Rockingham Register of the 18th inst., states that the movements of the armies east of the Blue Ridge have again interposed with the regular transmission of the mails. We have had no mails from the east since last Monday morning. The regular daily trains from Richmond to Staunton have been stopped for the present and for a few days, in order to transport our troops to the right place. The main body of the Yankee army has been moving out of the valley into the country lying east of the Ridge, and our army will probably desire to form their acquaintance. At all events, we have been pretty definitely settled that we have no other means enough at command to make with a "respectable fight." The Confederates will not get out of the way should the Yankees come along and express a desire to cross lance with us.

The Rockingham Register of the 18th inst., reports that General Robertson is after the enemy with a "sharp stick" upon all proper occasions. In a little while his name and the movements of his troops will inspire as much terror in the ranks of the enemy as did the name and movements of the lamented Ashby. A brisk little skirmish occurred between Luray and White House ford, in Page county, on Saturday last, between a detachment of cavalry under command of Captain Harry W. Gilmore, with four or five companies, and six squadrons of Federal cavalry. The Federals were charged upon by the brave and impetuous Captain Gilmore and company and driven from Luray with the loss of several killed and wounded, and the capture of eight prisoners with their arms and horses. After running through Luray the enemy was re-enforced, when Capt. Gilmore retired to the White House ford in good order, without losing a man. At this point Captain Gilmore was re-enforced, when he again made at the enemy, and was still pursuing them when last heard from on yesterday. It is presumed, however, that a strong force has been or is being placed in the vicinity and at other prominent points to meet any further exigency of the kind that may arise.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, July 23.)

CAPTURE OF THE BEAVER DAM BRIDGE BURNERS.

General Stuart's cavalry are again at work, having just succeeded in overhauling a portion of the Yankee force engaged in burning the bridge at Beaver Dam. One Yankee lieutenant and six privates were captured and one killed. The prisoners ready having been engaged in the recent raid.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.
(From the Richmond Examiner, July 22.)

By a recent letter from Charlottesville we learn that the panic prevailing at Gordonsville, Saturday, the 18th, was caused by telegraph to the former place. A dispatch received there stated that the "enemy" is overwhelming force had taken possession of Gordonsville. A town meeting was held yesterday in the county lies east of the Blue Ridge, and our army will probably desire to form their acquaintance. At all events, we have been pretty definitely settled that we have no other means enough at command to make with a "respectable fight." The Confederates will not get out of the way should the Yankees come along and express a desire to cross lance with us.

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house, and partook of the breakfast, they had a rebuff, without offering any apology or appropriating any property, they again left the village by the road leading southeast to Orange Court House and Gordonsville. Six miles south of Madison Courthouse, at Jack's Shop, they surprised and captured five pickets belonging to the Second Virginia Cavalry. At this point they left the Gordonsville road, and, taking a road breaking off to the west, disappeared, and have not been heard from.

This was the first, and up to Friday night, the last visit of the Yankee to this country.

A much larger body of cavalry visited Orange Court House on Friday morning. Their leader, Major General Lee, and his staff, were very unkindly treated by the inhabitants. At the very moment they entered the village a gentleman, a fugitive from Madison, was captured. He was a fugitive from Madison, and was an unfortunate organization. Lieutenant Colonel John H. Morgan, battalion, was surprised and taken during the night, and was captured by the rebels.

From the moment of the receipt of the intelligence that the Yankees had burned the bridge, Rapidan and were advancing, the wildest panic seized the people of Gordonsville. The citizens sat wildly without knowing thought whither. We are credibly informed that on Monday, after the first grand stampede, the day before, a cart load of hats, dropped by the men in their flight, might have been picked up on the railroad west of the village. At last accounts the confidence of the people had been partially restored.

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are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great regulator of the system.

In the Bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

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and all diseases of a similar nature.

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Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters
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save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

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invigorate the weak and debilitated.

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are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a facsimile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiters.

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FOR THE SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethral Discharges, Nightly Emissions, Seminal Weakness, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Gravel, Stricture, and

AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, which has been used with success.

ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS, ENTITLED TO PRACTICE WITH ENTIRE CONFIDENCE, including CUFERI, COHAFER, CARPENTER, & COMPANY hitherto known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS

Are ready in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared, and never neutralize the stomach, or impregnate the blood; and being sugar-coated, all danger of irritation is removed.

Fifteen cases can be had without removing them from the shoulder, or losing aim, in less than fifteen seconds. The pills are so small, and act so quickly about the time it takes to load other breech-loaders with a single charge.

The pill is 40-400 inch, 24 grain bar-

rel, and carries a conical ball 32 to the pound. The powder is made of gunpowder, with all the ingredients to be found in a first class Garden. Perfect order will be observed in packing, and the powder will be placed on the grounds to insure those seeking real safety in peace and quietness.

For the reception of the public on

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With music by the Louisville Silver Band. All may be assured that everything will be conducted in the best style.

Mr. J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., and others of Elections are requested to call at the Sheriff's office and get their Books.

J. W. DAVIS, S. J. STANTON, Agent.

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500 MULES AGED FROM THREE TO EIGHT years old, fourteen hands high and upward.

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J. S. LITHGOW.

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NASHVILLE, Barkley, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate points on the route, on the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from city wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

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Daily Democrat.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, near Florence, Ala., June 24.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.—There are 14,000
officers and soldiers absent from their duty
with the various divisions of this army. Some
of them have gone off without any authority;
others with the permission of officers
not authorized to grant it. In general,
sickness is given as the cause of absence,
but in very many cases that causes noto-
riously ceased to exist, and men remain
away, drawing the same pay as their com-
rades who are faithfully performing their
duty. To correct this abuse it is ordered
that:

1. All officers and soldiers who are ab-
sent without direct authority from the officer
for the period for which he has not
expired, will, on or before the 1st of July
proximo, join their regiments or regiments
wherever they may be. If ignorant of their
locality, they will report to the commanding
officer at Louisville or Nashville, by whom
they will be directed to their regi-
ments, or put on such light duty as they may
be able to perform, if they are not entirely
fit for active service; and these will be
promptly reported to their regimental com-
manders by the officer so assigning them.

The cases of those who fail to join as
above required, will be disposed of as fol-
lows:

2. If any absent officer or soldier, in
consequence of sickness or wounds, is ab-
sented from his post for a longer time than
is required, he will forward to the mail, the
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of the
Ohio, Nashville Tennessee, "A Certificate of
Disability," according to the following form:

CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY.

I declare on oath, that I have carefully
examined Captain Reg-
iment of Volunteers, now at
this place and under treatment by me, and
find him incapable of performing the duties
of a soldier for the following reasons:

(Here state all the facts known concerning
the disease or wound, or cause of disability;
the time, place, manner, and all the
circumstances under which the injury oc-
curred or disease originated; the duty or
situation of the officer or soldier at the
time the injury was received or disease
contracted; and whatever facts may aid a
judgment as to the cause, immediate or
remote, of the disease, and the circum-
stances attending it.)

Place: (Signed)
Date: (Surgeon or Physician).
Sworn to and subscribed before

This certificate must be subscribed and
sworn to by a Surgeon or private Physician
in good standing, and known as such by
the magistrate or other officer by whom the
oath is administered; and on it a discharge
will be ordered from these Head-quarters,
or the case otherwise disposed of according
to the circumstances.

3. The death of any officer or soldier
which has occurred since the 1st of January
last, while he was absent from his regimen-
tary or company, and which has not been re-
ported by the Surgeon of the Hospital in which
the death occurred, or by the friends of the
deceased if no Surgeon is present, will be imme-
diately reported to the Surgeon of the Hospital,
or by the affidavit of friends, to the
Assistant Adjutant General, District of the
Ohio, Nashville Tennessee, setting forth the
date of decease and other material circum-
stances attending it.

Decline or Change of Life.

NO SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for
Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELM BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

CURES

Secret Diseases

In all their stages; at little expense; little or no change
in diet; no inconvenience.

AND NO EXPOSURE,

Has performed more radical cures
of CHRONIC DISEASES

Since he has been located in Louisville, than any other
physician, in the length of time. He is
now in full practice, and has a large number of
patients, from all parts of the country, and from
South, where he invites all chronic cases, such as—

Liver Complaints, Asthma, Dropsey, Dyspe-
psia, Rheumatism, Palpitation, Diseases,
Deafness, Gout, and Kidney Com-
plaints.

Thousands upon thousands

WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF
QUACKS.

And who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a
short time, have found that they were deceived, and
that the "Potion" last, by the use of "Powerful Astrac-
tives," has done up in the system, to break out in an
aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Read! Read! Read!

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

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